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Accurate experimental log(gf) for the calculation of chemical abundances

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The accuracy of CHEMICAL ABUNDANCES is directly linked not only to the quality of stellar spectra, from which the equivalent widths (EW) of lines are measured, but also to the log(gf) (transition probability) of the transition [1]:

$$\log\left(\frac{EW}{\lambda}\right) = \log(Abundance) + \log(\lambda gf) + C + \text{other parameters}$$

Although large investments of time and money have been done to record spectra of astrophysical objects at unprecedented resolution, the quantity and quality of the existing atomic Astronomy and astrophysics



Atomic physics

 A_{ul}

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{F}_{\mu}$

 τ_{μ}

MEASURING TRANSITION PROBABILITIES

We obtain transition probabilities (A_{ul}) by combining branching fractions (**BF**_{II}) measured from high resolution emission spectra with **<u>upper level</u>** <u>lifetimes</u> (τ_{II}) obtained from laser induced fluorescence.



OUR LATEST log(gf) DATA

The IRON spectrum is of vital importance to obtain stellar metallicity. Over the last years, our group has measured accurate transition probabilities (log(gf)) for hundreds of transitions of Fe I [2–5]. Around 50 of them were urgently needed by GES.



The plots illustrate two sample line profiles used to measure the Solar Fe abundance (log[ϵ (Fe)]). The values in **bold** were obtained by fitting with our new log(gf)-values.

The dotted line shows the profiles that would have been obtained for these abundances with the best previously published log(gf)-values.





FUTURE GALACTIC SURVEYS

 $BF_{ul} =$

We would like to launch an appeal to **COLLABORATE** with all those astronomers and research groups who need ACCURATE ATOMIC DATA.



We can provide new accurate



Bibliography

[1] Pehlivan Rhodin, A., PhD Physics, Lund University, 2018. [2] Belmonte, M. T., Pickering, J., Ruffoni, M. P., et al. 2017, ApJ, 848:125. [3] Den Hartog, E. A., Ruffoni, M. P., Lawler, J. L., et al. 2014, ApJS, 215:23. [4] Ruffoni, M. P., Den Hartog, E. A., Lawler, J. L., et al. 2014, MNRAS, 441, 3127. [5] Ruffoni, M. P., Allende–Prieto, C., Nave, G., & Pickering, J. C. 2013, ApJ, 779, 17.



For neutral (I), singly- (II), and doubly-ionised (III) elements.

<u>Spectral range</u>: 140 nm – 5 µm Resolving power: 2 000 000 (at 200 nm)



More information is available online: www.sp.ph.ic.ac.uk/~julietp/FTS/

Please contact us to discuss your requirements!

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